J. Clinch Smith Questioned Again. Before Mr. Jerome could say anything more James Clinch Smith, Stanford White's brother-in-law, came into the court room He had been asked by Mr. Delmas on Tuesday to produce the cablegram that he got from Mr. Jerome in Paris asking him to return to this country and be a witness. Hummel was withdrawn from the stand and Mr. Smith took his place in the wit-

ness chair. Mr. Smith told Mr. Delmas that he hadn't been able to find the cablegram he got from Mr. Jerome. He didn't have a copy of it either. The telegram having been left in Europe, as Mr. Smith explained. Mr. Delmas said he would ask him to tell its contents. Mr. Smith held something in his hand and it turned out to be a letter press copy of the telegram. Mr. Jerome thought that should be accepted, but Justice FitzGerald let Mr. Smith tell the contents

of the cablegram. "As I recollect the cablegram it was Your testimony most important, your attendance immediately desired,' or words to that effect," said Mr. Smith.

He got the telegram early in February and took the first steamer back. As soon as he got back he communicated with his lawyer. He had never spoken about what he knew of the killing of White to anybody out his la vyer. The jurors couldn't hear Mr. Smith because Mr. Delmas stood at the head of the jury box. With the air of a martyr Mr. Delmas said he didn't know where he could stand, but he would stand any place the Court told him. Mr. Delmas hasn't sat with the other lawyers at Thaw's el table for some time, his excuse being that he is hard of hearing. The up shot of it was he stayed at the head of the

After seeing his lawyer Mr. Smith communicated with the District Attorney's fice and said he was in town. The next day he had a talk with Assistant District Attorney Garvan.

"Did you make to him," said Mr. Delmas, ment of this evidence you had come from Europe to give?" "Absolutely," said Mr. Smith.

Q. At the time that you made a statement your lawyer, Mr. Blackwell, did you reduce it to writing? A. Not at that time.

It turned out that after the shooting Mr. Smith wrote out a description of what he saw and heard that night on the Madison Square Roof Garden. He showed it to his lawyer, and the object in doing that, he said, was to let the lawyer know he had it. Lawyer Blackwell glanced over it and then returned it. Mr. Smith took it to Europe with him and when he saw Mr. Garvan he told him that he had a memorandum of what happened that night. Mr. Smith's best recollection was that he did not give the paper to Mr. Garvan but showed it to him. Mr. Smith apparently had no objection to

paper to Mr. Garvan but showed it to him.
Mr. Smith apparently had no objection to
showing the paper to Mr. Delmas, but the
latter expressed no desire to see it.
Mr. Smith made a statement in Mr. Garvan's office, but he didn't sign it. Mr.
Delmas seemed to attach great importance
to that, and then suddenly let the witness go. Hummel Curls Up in Witness Chair.

Then Hummel came back to take up part of the witness chair. There were stretches while he was being examined when he curled up in the chair and many persons thought he had left the court room. But suddenly his head would bob above the dudge's desk and he would rub his bald

That Mr. Delmas intends to put him through a stiff cross-examination is evident, for when court opened all the official papers connected with his indictment and conviction in the Dodge-Morse marriage

stand said that his object was to show that Hummel had a conversation with Evelyn Nesbit before he dictated anything. It is to contradict her on material state ments," said Mr. Jerome, "and I seek first to prove that when she was on the stand attention was directed to a particular conversation, that conversation having taken place in Mr. Hummel's office."

Mr. Delmas again protested that the question was immaterial, but Justice Fitz-Gerald overruled him. So Hummel said that after he had had a conversation with Evelyn Neshit he dictated a statement to a stenographer.

that conversation did Mrs. Thaw in substance tell you that Thaw wanted to injure White and put him in the penitenti-ary?" asked Mr. Jerome. "Where is that testimony?" asked Mr.

'I have not given the exact words, but I have used the substance of it," said Mr. Jerome. Then he went to the record and this question followed:

Q. That Thaw had asked her time and tim again to swear to written documents which he, Thaw, had prepared involving Stanford ite, and that these documents which Thaw bad prepared charged Stanford White having drugged and betrayed her, Evelyn Nesbit, when she was about 15, and that she, Nesbit, had told Thaw that was not true and that Thaw had beaten her because she would not sign the papers at that interwiew on October 27 in the city of New York before you dictated anything to a stenographer-did Evelyn Nesbit, as she then was, in substance make that statement to you? Acted as White's, Not Her Legal Adviser.

Mr. Delmas was on his feet. He wanted make a preliminary examination of witness before the question was an-You were an attorney and counsellor

law?" said Mr. Delmas. Yes," said Hummel.

He said that Evelyn Nesbit came to him

to get legal advice.

"That was the position held in that caracity on both sides," asked Mr. Delmas, "you in your legal capacity and she acting toward you as her legal adviser?" "No, acting toward me as Stanford White's adviser," said Hummel.
"Only?" asked Mr. Delmas.
"Yes," said Hummel.

Q. You were acting for Stanford White? Q. I am asking you if at that time the relayou had with Miss Nesbit were held between you and her as the relation of one consults anybody with a view of taking legal action in his or her behalf? A. It

ould not, so far as she was concerned. Q. It would not? A. No.
Q. You contemplated taking no legal

action so far as she was concerned? A. None Q. She did not consult you in your pro-

nal capacity? A. She did not. He did not act as her counsel and she was of his client, said Hummel very pointedly. Mr. Delmas thereupon objected to Hummel's Mr. Delmas thereupon objected to Human.

Mr. Delmas thereupon objected to Human.

testimony on the ground that it was not in rebuttal of anything brought out by the defence. Whatever had been brought out defence. Whatever had been brought out defence. was on cross-examination. Mr. Delmas indicated that he had nothing more to ask the witness, but Mr. Hartridge whispered to him for a few minutes. Then he asked some

"I acted," said Hummel, "for Mr. White in regard to statements made by her. White brought her there and White was my client." Boesn't Know What White Paid Him.

"It was White who paid your fee for the services?" asked Mr. Dalmas. "It was," said Hummel. "It was," said Hummel.
Mr. Delmas wasted to know how much.
Hummel said he was paid by White annually.
At the end of each year he handed in his

bill. Mr. Delmas wanted to know if that prevented him from telling what he charged white too that preticular

white for that particular service.

Hummel said it did, because at the end of the year other things were included in the bill. Mr. Driman couldn't understand why Hummel couldn't tell just what he charged white for that particular visit. Hummel, each he could tell if he saw his bill. the for that particular visit. Hunder the could tell if he saw his bill, ome informed Mr. Delmas that he

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is required to make the

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the bill. Mr. Jerome reached for a big bag.
"Does the District Attorney say he has
got the bill?" asked Mr. Hummel.
"Do you call for its production," asked Mr. Jerome, digging into the bag.
"Oh, no," said Mr. Delmas, and Mr. Jerome snapped the bag shut. Hummel said he had no memory on the

"Was it \$1,000?" asked Mr. Delmas.
"No, sir," said Hummel, who acted as if he would be shocked to hear of any lawyer charging as much. He said that his recollection of the business he transacted for Mr. White that day was that it cost Mr. White about \$100. But Mr. Delmas didn't want to know of the business of the day, he simply wanted to know about Evelyn Nesbit.

Mr. Jerome was on his feet. Evelyn Nesbit was an actress, he said, and she might be there on other suits. Finally Justice FitzGerald said he didn't see what the questions had to do with whether Hummel was her counsel or not and Mr. Delmas mei was ner counsei or not and Mr. Jeimas stopped. He agein renewed his objection to the question about the young woman's conversation about White and Thaw. Mr. Jerome asked him to state his objections specifically, so hejwould know what to argue

Getting the Objection Straight "I object," said Mr. Delmas, "first on the ground that it is not rebuttal testimony of what was produced by the defence; secondly, I object on the ground that the question that has been put to the witness, question that has been put to Evelyn Thaw, on this subject was put to her for the purpose of testing her credibility to be a conclusive: I oband that her answers are conclusive; I object on the further and last ground that the question is immaterial and irrevelant."

Practically at the suggestion of Justice

FitzGerald all the objections were omitted FitzGerald all the objections were omitted except the second, which dealt with whether the prosecutor was bound by the witness's answers affecting her credibility and not upon the issues of the case. As to the third objection Mr. Jerome said: "It is the usual omnibus objection that is always put in in order to eave any needble ways put in in order to save any possible objection of any character that may for the moment not occur to the mind of counsel, but contains no specifications, and to immaterial and incompetent we might have

immaterial and incompetent we might have added the other 'I,' irrevelant."

"The question is," said Justice FitzGerald, "as to whether the testimony of Evelyn Nesbit Thaw was on collateral matter merely affecting credibility, and therefore not susceptible of contradiction."

Mr. Jerome agreed with Justice Fitz-Gerald right off. Any fact from which a jury could draw conclusions of guilt or innocence was a material fact, he said. The jury could draw conclusions as to whether or not a witness was telling the truth, and anything concerning that would truth, and anything concerning that would

be collateral.

"But," he said, "a jury is not able to draw any inferences of guilt or innocence from the mere fact that in their opinion witness is not telling the truth. Their aferences are drawn from the material

papers connected with his indictment and conviction in the Dodge-Morse marriage and divorce tangle were brought into the court room, having been subpceased by the defence.

Mr. Jerome, following up the question which he asked before Hummel left the which he asked before Hummel left the smile of any kind from Mr. Delmas. All stands asked before Hummel left the smile of any kind from Mr. Delmas. All through Mr Jerome's speech Thaw turned to either Lawyer Peabody or Dan O'Reilly said something and smiled. This was Mr Jerome's speech on the affidavit:

Jerome's Speech.

Now let me call your Honor's attention to what the issue has got to come down to in this case. The People contend that they have shown what, if this defendant was not of unsound mind at the time, would amount to the crime of murder in the first degree, and the People having put that testimony in, the defence comes in and says pracin confession and avoidance, as would have said of the pleading in the civil we do not dispute that this defendant killed Stanford White, nor do we greatly dispute the circumstances under which killing was done. I mean the physical enone way or another, or whether the defendant stood right close to him or ten feet off; there nay be some conflict in the testimony, but substantially the defence is in the attitude of saying we don't really dispute the sub-stance of the People's case so far as the physical facts, the description of it are con-But we do claim that this defendant should not be held responsible in the law, because when he committed that act he was excusable under the law of this State because when killing Stanford White he was suffering from such unsoundness of mind that he did not know the nature and quality of the act he was doing, and that he did not know it was wrong, that it was against the law of the land and a peril to the morality of the community.

Now, in maintaining that contention of confession and avoidance, that contention of excusable homicide, they put Evelyn Nesbit Thaw on the stand and put other witnesses on the stand, and they produced writings, and their whole contention during the weary days our duties have held us in this case has been that this defendant's mind was so affected by the revelations to him in Paris that it became unbalanced. and an insanity was induced which resulted

in the killing of Stanford White. They contend that as he sat in Paris that night with Miss Nesbit and asked her if she would marry him and asked her if she didn't ove him and she said that she wouldn't he went over to her, and, as she described it, put his hands on her shoulders, looked her very straight in the eyes and then very "Is it because of Stanford White?" - And then he urged her to tell him about it, and then finally she, crying, consented to tell him and told him this story of being, when only a mere child of 161 years old or thereabouts, taken by this man White, who drugged her and while she was nsensible from these drugs had ruined her: that she went on and told him of subsequent mistreatment, as she herself has sworn; that all these things coming upon him from the woman to whom he was paying honor-

able court and to whom he was making a proposition of marriage, whom he loved and desired to make his wife, that that fearful picture being presented to his mind as they sat there that night in Paris unhinged

Compliments the Court.

Your Honor has ruled, and rules as I beieve with entire correctness, that as to the truth or falsity as to whether Stanford White did do these acts, we on this trial have noth ing to do, the issue being, Did the defendant's mind become unhinged by these and other things that have been proven in evidence: Was an insanity induced by this revelation and the others that appear in evidence which so swept reason from its moorings that when he killed Stanford White that night he not know the nature and the quality of the act and that it was wrong?

Your Honor's rulings have reduced the case to that, and have properly reduced it in my estimation, to that point

Now on that question of whether or not his mind was unhinged by these revelations, whether or not these revelations ever were made to him, is surely most important. is not collateral. It goes to the very root of

the case. If this jury believes that on that night in June, in Paris, in 1903, this girl told Thaw this awful story of wrong and outrage, if they believed that the facts were communicated to Thaw that night in the way that this girl says, would not that be a fact which they would carry in their minds and weigh seriously in determining the question of whether this man's reason was unseated that night? The very object of putting it in evidence and the very reason of permitting it to go in evidence is that the jury should weigh that fact and give it such weight as they

think it is entitled to upon the contenti that it destroyed this man's reason. Vital Points for the Jury

If, on the other hand, I can show that

Mrs. Thaw did not tell-that Evelyn Nesbit as she then was, did not tell Thaw in Paris in 1903 that White had drugged her, and when drugged ruined her, if I can show to the jury that there is grave reason to doubt even the truth of Evelyn Nesbit's story on that subject, will not that be a matter for this jury seriously to weigh when they retire for their final deliberation in determin ing whether this man was of unsound mind? If I can show that Evelyn Nesbit Thaw under the solemnity of an oath swore abso lutely that she denied to Thaw that she had been drugged by Stanford White, that Thaw tried to induce her to swear to papers setting forth those very facts, and that he set and determined in his enmity to Stanford White that he actually beat this girl, actually stripped her and beat her with a whip to induce her to sign these papers, and she resisted and resisted and refused to sign these papers, telling Thaw that what he desired her to swear to was not true, and that leaving Thaw in Paris, and arriving here on the 24th day of October, 1903, in the afternoon, as Mr. Longfellow says his recollection is, on the 24th day of October, 1903, Saturday, arriving here in the afternoon she, who had made this sublime renunciation if the facts are true, and I characterize it as sublime in no spirit of sarcasm, sir, sincerity; because if her story of that is true. know nothing in history that exceeds in sublimity the sacrifice that she made in her rejection of Thaw in Paris-if she arrived in New York on the 24th day of October 1903, in the afternoon, and on Tuesday morning the 27th day of October, 1903, she was found in the office of Mr. Hummel with the man that she, on the stand here, has sworn had drugged her and ruined her, plying her with wine and taking advantage of her, and that then and there she said to Mr. Hummel, "He beat me when I was in Europe, he stripped me and lashed me with a whip he did it to make me swear to a paper to put Stanford White in the penitentiary, and stood his beatings and lashings and refused to do it, because it was not so. Stanford White did not drug me and ruin me, Stanford White never mistreated me," and if I can go further and show that that was embodied subsequently to these conversations in a written document that she signed and swore to, I take it, sir, that laying these facts before an intelligent jury it will go very far with them in determining the question at issue whether or no Evelyn Thaw did or did not tell Harry Thaw in Paris in June, 1903, that Stanford White ruined her

Affects the Hypothetical Question.

She has sworn here that she did it. Whether she did or did not is not a collateral issue affecting her credibility; it is a question of the most vital importance in determining whether or not this man's mind was swent from its moorings. And if I can show that she made contradictory statements on that material fact, because if it is not material then it should be stricken from the record If materiality is shown because there was embodied in Mr. Delmas's own hypothetical question put to his experts the fact that she did reveal these things, and it is one of the things on which Wagner and Evans have based their sworn opinion that this defendant was of unsound mind when he killed Stan-

ford White. It is shown in every page and line of this case, from start to finish, every statement objection, answer and interrogatory of coun-Whether she did tell this to Thaw in Paris is a material fact, and if I can show that she herself not only said that she didn't do it under the circumstances I have nar rated and later on swore to a paper, the contents of which she well knew, that Stanford White had never wronged her in any way and that Thaw endeavored to have her swear to papers saying that he did in order to him in the penitentiary, do you not think that these facts will have any weight with the jury properly in determining whether or not Evelyn Nesbit did say this to Thaw in

There is the crux of the case as it appears in evidence and the question becomes one of what the law says on this subject of introducing contrary statements of a witness

District Attorney Cites Decisions. Then Mr. Jerome cited fifteen decisions of the courts of this State to show that the evidence he sought to introduce was admissible. When he got through he

The proposition I submit to the Court is this, briefly: If there should be stricken from the record in this case Evelyn Nesbit Thaw's testimony as to what she told her husband in Paris, a very large part of the case would disappear. The hypothetical question put in in this case would disappear practically in toto, because the single most important fact upon which the experts based their opinion is that this girl told this defendant that story. Therefore, in proving that this defendant is of unsound mind, the fact that whether or un Evelyn Nesbit told him this story in Paris is of the very highest importance.

Mr. Delmas seemed to have been taken off his feet. He proposed an adjournment, saying that Mr. Jerome had cited fifteen authorities and he wanted a chance to look

them up.
"The learned District Attorney," said Mr.
Delmas, "has prepared himself for the
carned argument he has made. To under-

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take to answer it or to comment upon the authorities offhand would be an idle conauthorities offhand would be an idle con-sumption of time."

Mr. Jerome said he had no objection to

giving Mr. Delmas time. He even went further. He said that he had worked hard

trying to get his hypothetical question ready, but it was still incomplete.

"I have discussed the matter very fully with eight scientists," he said, "and I find that they are disinclined to express an opinion on a bald question, that is sumprising in a too general way, they felt marizing in a too general way—they felt that it was a scientific impossibility to do marizing in a too general way—they left that it was a scientific impossibility to do so. I have therefore been compelled to make a substantial, or I have endeavored to make a substantial, abridgment, putting the make a substantial, abridgment, putting the control of the substantial of the substant

to make a substantial, abridgingly, in my question all the facts that were known to Thaw in order that they would have a basis for a scientific judgment."

Mr. Jerome said he could have the question ready by to-morrow morning. The Mr. Jerome said he could have the question ready by to-morrow morning. The testimony of Hummel and his clerk, Snydecker, he didn't think would take very long if it was admitted. Then he would put the eight experts on the stand, have them all sworn and read the question to them.

them.
"Then when I call them seriatim," said
Mr. Jerome, "I shall simply say, 'In response to the question which I have read
what is your opinion, assuming the facts stated therein to be true? It was an unusual way, Mr. Jerome said, but it would save time. Mr. Delmas said it was a good idea and he had no objection. With that understanding he thought the defence's case would be in on Friday.

Then Justice FitzGerald adjourned court until this merning.

BOSS RUEF'S TRIAL BEGINS. All Moves for Delay Overruled and Defendant Taken Into Custody.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 13 .- Boss Abe Ruef, in spite of the efforts of his counsel to secure delay, was brought to trial to-day for extortion. Veniremen were drawn and on Monday the work of empanelling a jury will begin.

The blow which Ruef felt most of all, and against which his counsel made the most vigorous fight, came when he was ordered into the custody of Elisor Biggy for the remainder of the trial. This makes him a prisoner until he is acquitted or convicted. In the meantime Mayor Schmitz must wait for a hearing, as his case was postponed for three weeks from Monday.

When court opened this morning Attorney Heney filed affidavits contradicting and denying matters alleged in affidavits of prejudice; submitted by Ruel's attorney, Ach, yesterday. Ach insisted on making specific objections to these section by section, but each point was overruled by the tion, but each point was overruled by the Court as soon as framed. This brought the defence face to face with the question

of a jury.

Repeatedly Ach and Shortridge attempted to evade the direct issue, but Judge Dunne ordered the drawing to proceed.

Ruef was badly worried when the Judge

ruled that he must remain in charge of Biggy during his trial. This means that Biggy, Burns or one of Burns's detectives will always be with him. He isn't trusted even when asleep, for Heney declares he will take no chances with so slippery a DAVID SLADE SAFE AT HOME.

York Had Boarded Wrong Train. Boston, March 13.-David Slade, the wealthy and aged Boston business man, who was reported lost in New York city, arrived home about noon to-day, safe, ound and unrobbed.

Business Man Supposed to Be Lost in New

Mr. Slade, his daughter, Mrs. Adeline Fitz, and his grandson, Eustace C. Fitz. were returning from the South. When they were all in the Grand Central station, in New York, on Sunday, Mr. Slade mysteriously disappeared. Although active and mentally vigorous for his age, which is 88, his relatives were alarmed when they could not find him and feared he might have been foully dealt with. He wore a large dia-mond stud and had considerable money

with him.
Mrs. Fitz, however, returned to Boston, but as nothing was heard of her father, the New York police were notified, and Mrs. Fitz and her husband, former Judge Frank E. Fitz, went to New York to assist in the

This forenoon a telegram reached Chelsea n which Mr. Slade informed his relatives that he had inadvertently got on a train for the West, but that he was on the way hom and all right. Soon afterward he arrived.

KIRKMAN TO STAY IN PRISON. Former U. S. Army Captain Falls to Win Habeas Corpus Plea.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., March 13. - Judge Pollock of the United States District Court to-day denied the application for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of ex-Capt. George W. Kirkman Kirkman contended that his two sen-

ences were concurrent, while the War

Department heli that they were cumulative. Kirkman still has seven months to serve in the Federal prison at Fort Leavenworth officer at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

As an officer at Fort Niobrara, Neb., Capt. Kirkman was court-martialled twice on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman and was found guilty and sentenced to two years at hard labor. The first trial was held January 9, 1905, and the second March 13.
Attorneys for Kirkman filed habeas

corpus proceedings at Topeka, setting up that the sentences ran concurrently and that therefore his time expired January 27, 1907, allowing for good behavior, torney-General West, who represe the Government, supported by an opinion from Secretary Taft, contended that Kirk-

ACCUSED OF FORGERY

Capture of Boys Whom Fernald Sent to Bank Led to His Arrest.

Allen A. Fernald, a clerk of 691 Nostrand venue, Brooklyn, was brought here yesterday by Detective Sergeants Woolridge and Taylor from Philadelphia, where he was arrested charged with forging two checks for \$242.95 on the National City Bank on February 25. The name of Finch & Coleman, lawyers at 42 Nassau street,

& Coleman, lawyers at 42 Nassau street, by whom Fernald was employed about a year ago, was signed to the checks.

The capture of Fernald in Philadelphia followed the arrest here on March 1 of Otto Bressler, 15 years old, of 728 Flatbush avenue, and Harold Allen, 21 years old, of 691 Nostrand avenue, charged with attempting to pass a check for \$190 on the National City Bank to which Finch & Coleman's name had also been signed. The bank had become suspicious about the former check which Fernald is charged with passing and detained the boy who presented ing and detained the boy who presented it until the police had been called in. Both

boys confessed, it was said, that Fernald had engineered the scheme. New Engineering Professor for Polytechnic William D. Ennis, who was graduated from the Stevens Institute of Technology in 1897 and who has since been actively engaged in practical engineering, has been appointed to the chair of mechanical en-gineering in the Polytechnic Institute in Brooklyn, as the successor of Prof. Magnus C. Ihlseny, who resigned last summer.

GROUNDED OFF FIRE ISLAND.

STEAMSHIP GOWANBURN, HITS THE BAR IN THE FOG.

Strikes Long Island Shore in Trying to Make Port-Skipper Sends Word Ashore in Life Savers' Breeches Buoy-Ship Resting Easy-Wreckers Hurry Out.

The British steamship Gowanborn, a new steel freighter of 4,420 tons, bound from Hull for this port, grounded at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon on the outer bar a quarter of a mile east of the Blue Point life saving station on Fire Island and about five hundred yards off shore. Her prolonged blasts of distress drifted across the Great South Bay to Patchogue, Bayport, Sayville and neighboring villages.

The telephones began to get busy and through the central office at Quoque, which has communication with a chain of life saving stations along the beach all the way to Fire Island, the inquirers found where she was. The fog was so thick that it was impossible to make out more than the vague outlines of the hull. The spars and funnels were invisible.

Capt. Frank Rorke of the Blue Point station and Capt. Henry Kremer of the Bellport station, which is five miles east of Blue Point, had their apparatus out a few minutes after they heard the first blasts booming through the fog. The surf, a relic of the storm of three days ago, was nearly ten feet high, and it would have been foolhardy to attempt to launch the surf

An effort was made to shoot a line over he ship, but it failed because of the inability o judge the distance. The gun was raised bit and a second line was sent whizzing seaward over the breakers, and that too fell short. The third shot plunged athwart the ship and the line was caught by men aboard, who hauled vigorously on it, dragging out the hawser to which it was bent. That was all the lifesavers could do except out the inshore end of the hawser in posi tion to work the breeches buoy.

The skipper of the steamship evidently thought there was no personal danger, as ne did not come ashore himself or send any of his men in the buoy. But he did utilize t to reveal the identity of his ship by sending in it a written message. The lifesavers thus learned that the Gowanburn was aden with chrome and wool from New Caledonia. She nad discharged part of her cargo at London and Hull and intended to get rid of the rest here.

Capt. Robert Forbes said in his breeches buoy note that the ship was lying easy but was well up into the sand. He had lost his bearings in the fog. When the Gowanburn struck the wind was light from the southwest, there was a thawing temperature and the lifesavers said that they thought it would be milder to-day.

The Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company got word of the stranding from one of their agents on the beach, and immediately sent down the wrecking steamer Rescue It was the opinion of the lifesavers that it would take a long time to get the steamship from the grip of the sand and that it would be impossible for her to come off unassisted. This will mean a good bit of salvage for the wrecking company.

The Gowanburn's New York agents are Seager & Co. She has been in this port before. She hails from Greenock, and is owned by R. Shankland & Co. She was built in 1905 at Port Glasgow, Scotland. She carries a crew of about forty-five men.

TURNS DOWN WADSWORTH. The President Appoints Porter's Man Post-

master at Lockport. LOCKPORT, N. Y., March 13.-President Roosevelt, by his appointment of R. N. Roberts as postmaster of the city of Lockport to-day, struck a blow at the Hon.

James W. Wadsworth, who retired from Congress this year at the command of the people of his district, who elected Peter A Porter in his stead. Wadsworth vigorously opposed the nomination of Roberts, who had the indorsement of Porter and State Superintendent of Public Works Frederick H. Stevens, whom Wadsworth tried to kill politically in his gerrymander of Stevens's Senate district last year.

Wadsworth had as his choice for post master Charles M. Hatch, who has held the office eight years and made a capable officer Hatch had the indorsement of Senators Depew and Platt and Congressman Alex-ander. But the Wadsworth backing was a millstone around his neek and the President accepted Porter's man. Great interest was centred in the outcome of the postmaster-ship fight and anxiety was felt by politicians for it was understood that the action of the President would either make or kill Wads-worth in this part of the State. It has killed him and elevated Porter as the polit-

ical leader. Other newly appointed postmasters favored by Messrs. Porter and Stevens are Jonathan B. Morey at Dansville, in Representative Wadsworth's home county of Livingston, and Henry B. Floch at Attica Wyoming county, Supt. Stevens's home.

WILL SELL GREAT RANCH.

Arbuckle Finds It Unprofitable With Blegal Fences Removed.

CHETENNE, Wyo., March 13. - Because the Government forced him to remove forty-five miles of fencing on the open range John Arbuckle, the New York coffee man, has ordered that his big ranch near Cheyenne be sold. The ranch, known as the "P. O." ranch, contains 55,000 acres and is stocked with 75,000 cattle and 50,000 horses. He has received an offer of \$300,000 for the

Mr. Arbuckle is said to have had a string of fencing forty-five miles long on the Government range. When the General Land Department forced him to remove it Mr. Arbuckle's managers said that it was impossible for them to keep their stock

hairman New Not Talking Politics Now Harry S. New, chairman of the Republican National Committee, was at the Hotel Breslin last night, and will be in town to-day. He came from Indianapolis and hadn't a word to say about Republican national politics. He added that it wasn't time to talk on the subject, but that he would be back in New York city in April, and perhaps then some of the folks would

Small Strike of Slik Weavers.

The Silk Workers' Union reported yesterday that a hundred weavers had gone on strike at the Catoir Silk Factory, 224 West Twenty-sixth street, for higher wages and a shorter work day. The strikers established headquarters yesterday at 130 West Twenty-sixth street and appointed strike plokets to watch the factory and try and persuade non-union weavers from taking their places.

Prizes for Women Designers.

These prizes have been awarded to students at the New York School of Applied Design for Women: Special \$10 prize for a plate for the New Rochelle Library, Ethel Van Namee; Historic Ornament Class, first prize, \$15, Katherine Stehlin; second prize, \$10, Marina Purdon; honor-able mention, Jane Judson; Life Class, Shonnard; honorable

LENTEN RECITALS on the ORCHESTRELLE

Every Afternoon Between 4 and 5 o'Clock

(No cards of admission necessary)

Those who have listened to a skilled organist play the Church Organ can appreciate the fascination of possessing an

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Discontinued Styles at Great Reductions.

The Aeolian Co., Acolian Hall, 362 Fifth

FIXING BRONX WRECK BLAME.

ELECTRIC SERVICE STARTED TOO

Job Hedges Learns for the State Railroad Commission That Vice-President McCormack Gave the Order to Start -Grand Jury Inquiry Proceeds

SOON ONE SUGGESTION.

Job Hedges, Gov. Hughes's representaive at the State Railroad Commission's Woodlawn wreck inquiry, apparently wonders if the New York Central did not start its electric service prematurely. At yeserday's session he plied Vice-President W. J. Wilgus with questions along that

After two and a half years of experiment ing on the trial track at Schenectady, Mr. Wilgus said he turned the electric locomo tives over to the operating department with the suggestion that there be a full test of the actual running of empty trains. He had thought it would be wise to put in several months that way. "Was it assumed that experimentation in

running trains should be confined to four days?" asked Lawyer Hedges. Mr. Wilgus replying that there had been no mention of the exact number of days, Mr. Hedges proceeded: "We have in mind that there was no sufficient experimentation in the actual

Who is the man who at this time, when Mr. Wilgus was away, had the authority to say: 'We are ready to run electric passenger trains?" "Mr. McCormack," replied the witness General Counsel Harris of the Central, who had a seat at the table, agreed with him.

Vice-President McCormack is general man-

running of trains before this train was sent

ager of the electric zone.

Prof. George F. Swain, head of the civil engineering department at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, engineer for the Massachusetts Railroad Commission and a member of Boston's transit committee was a new witness years day. mittee, was a new witness yesterday. had studied the wreck and offered s had studied the wreck and offered some facts about curve mechanics that Mr.

Wilgus called "a contribution to technical literature. Chief Engineer Kittredge testified again The wreck, he said, hadn't changed opinion of the fitness of the curve. It capable of standing a speed of 60 or 70 miles

"As' a matter of fact," said Mr. Hedges y, "all that you know of this accident I can make out is that there was a scientifically perfect formula and an accident, and you discovered that the formula the elevation and the curve were all proper. Yes, sir, and that all tends to show that there was some other cause than the speed and the condition of the track. That was

good track if there is any good track e United States."

Hedges wound up by observing that Mr. Kittredge apparently had no facts that a layman wouldn't have. "What caused the locomotive to jolt?" he added.

"What do your superiors think about it?" "I don't know. "I don't know."
The inquiry will be resumed at 10:30 clock Friday morning.

GRAND JUBY STUDIES TRAIN WRECK. Railroad men from the New York Central and other lines appeared before the Grand Jury yesterday at the investigation that body is making into the wreck on the Har-lem division of the Central in which twentythree people lost their lives. Vice-presidents A. H. Smith and W. J. Wilgus, Gendents A. H. Smith and W. J. Wilgus, Gen-eral Superintendent Ira McCormick and Chief Engineer Kittredge gave testimony concerning the banking at the curve where the wreck took place and other information concerning the condition of the roadbed and the train. Engineers from the New Haven and the Pennsylvania roads testified that the curve was similar in general construction to many on their roads. Pro-fessor Swayne of the Massachusetts Insti-tute of Technology, who is an expert on the mathematical side of civil engineering, gave evidence concerning the amount of pressure against the spike heads holding down the rails which was exerted by the train

FIRE DRILL WORKS WELL

feet Order at Sound of Alarm

Pupils of Public School March Out in Per-

rails which was exerted by the train

Eight hundred boys and girls in Public School No. 29, at Washington and Albany streets, marched out like soldiers yesterday when the fire gongs sounded in all the class rooms. A fire started in the basement where some youngster was smoking a cigarette, and although little damage resulted, James G. Smith, the principal, wasn't taking any chances. He tapped the gongs after turning in a special building the gongs after turning in a special building call to the Fire Department. A policeman sent in a regular alarm, which brought four engines, a water tower and two trucks, and while the apparatus rattled up the boys and girls marched out of the school in orderly fashion. There was no excitement, but most of the lads, who banked on a half holiday, were disappointed when the firemen extinguished the blaze in short order and all hands were ordered bask to rder and all hands were ordered back to

the classrooms.

While the children were filing back into while the children were filing back into the building several lads started to throw snowballs at a stray dog. The dog went for the youngsters and bit two of them and a policeman. Joseph Caseph, 10 years old, of 123 Washington street, a Syrian, and Policeman Frank Bishop of the Church street, tation were bitten by the dog before street station were bitten by the dog before the bluecoat killed it with his club. School 29 is better known in the neighborhood as Battery Dan Finn's school. The Tammany Magistrate attended there when he was a youngster.

indictments for Homestead Explosion? It was reported yesterday that the Hudson county Grand Jury found indictments at its morning session against several person responsible for the wholesale storing of responsible for the wholesale storing of dynamice in the magazine of the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel at Homestead. Several North Bergen residents told in detail the story of the explosion on the morning of March 3, the shock of which was felt all over this city. TOO BUSY TO BE ARRESTED

Mechan Told Policeman He Was Committing Spicide - Didn't Want to Be Disturbed. Policeman Kennedy of Hoboken was called to 408 Clinton street on Tuesday night by Mrs. George Meehan to find out why gas was escaping in a room in which

her husband had locked himself. "What are you doing in there, Meehan?" asked the cop. "Go 'way and don't bother me." came

the answer, "I'm committing suicide "You had better stop it and come out. want to arrest you," said Kennedy "You can go to hell!" yelled Meehan. jumping out of bed.

Kennedy heard a sash rattle and forced open the door. He entered just in time to see Meehan disappear through a window. He ran outdoors without turning off the g.s. and caught Meehan after a lively chase Meehan was arraigned before Recorder Stanton vesterday and remanded for examination until to-day to give Mrs. Meehan

him for non-support. THIEF IN PREACHER'S GARB.

an opportunity to begin proceedings against

Ordered a Horse and Carriage for a Clergyman's Use and Ran Away With It. A man telephonea to John B. Dammers, livery man, of 183 Clarkson avenue, Flatbush, on Tuesday, requesting him to send a horse and carriage to East Eighteenth street and Cortelyou road for the Rev. A. W. Hodder, pastor of the Baptist Church of the Redeemer on Eighteenth street. The turnout was sent and a man attired like a clergyman took charge of it. The driver returned to the stable

Dammers telephoned to Mr. Hodder ves-terday and asked if he was through with the horse and carriage.

"What horse and carriage?" asked the

"Why, the one you ordered yesterday,"
the liveryman said.
"I never ordered a turnout," said Mr.
Hodder. "You have been imposed upon."
Dammers told the clergyman about the order he had received and then notified

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MARRIED. BURDETT-PROBST .- On March 12, 1907. at Englewood, N. J., by the Rev. Robert Dennison Miss Julia Conger, daughter of Mrs. J. B. B. dett, to Mr. William Mertens Probst.

DIED.

ANDEE. On Tuesday, March 12, Edward Wills Candee, in the 51st year of his age.
Funeral services will be held at 227 West 51st 81. Thursday, March 14, at half past 1 P. M. in

ment at Greenwood. DOUBLEDAY.-Suddenly, Tuesday, March 13, at Washington, D. C., Mary Doubleday, wife of the late Brevet Major-General Abner Double uneral services at St. John's Episcopal Church

Washington, D. C., on Thursday, March 11 at 2 o'clock. FARNUM.-At Pasadena, Cal., March 10, a lingering illness, Caroline Sutton, beloved wife of Charles H. Farnum. Interment at Middlebury, Vt., at convenience of family.

GELLATLY. Suddenly, Monday, March 11, 1907 Anna Burt, wife of the late William A. Gellati Funeral services at the residence of her Frank E. Gellatly, 240 Turrill av., South Orange, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, March 14 on arrival of 1:30 train on D. L. & W. fr New York. Carriages will be in waiting at Mountain station. Interment private. GRISWOLD .- Julia A., wife of the late Roger Griswold, died at her home in Blackhall, tono.

Wednesday, March 13, 1907. uneral at her late residence, Blackhall, Conn. March 15, at 2:30 P. M. UBBARD.-At his home in Englewood, N. J. on Tuesday, March 12, 1907, Commander Sociales Hubbard, U. S. N. (retired).

Funeral services at 33 Chestnut st., Friday morn ATHROP. Early Wednesday morning, Match 1907, James Roosevelt Lathrop, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Roosevel Hospital, West 50th st., on Friday afterno March 15, at 3 o'clock. MURTHA.—Mary Murtha, widow of the late dolor Murtha and beloved mother of Police Canta 5

John J. Murtha. Funeral from her late residence, 342 Hudson . Manhattan, at 10 A. M. Saturday, Marc and thence to St. Anthony's Church, Suld an

Cemetery. Relatives and friends are resp fully invited. CHLOESSER .- On Wednesday, March 13, 12 after a short illness, Philip, in the 80th 704 of his age.
Funeral from his late residence, 332 East sad st., on Sunday, March 17, at 1 o'clock.

SLOCUM,-Early Tuesday morning, March 12. Col. Jeremiah Drownes Slocum, in his Funeral services at his late residence. To House," Grymes Hill, Staten Island. day afternoon, March 14, at 5 o'clock flages will meet boat leaving New York 21 f

PERSONALS.

WILLIAM BAYLY of Kingman, Arisons, send didress or call A. H. BUTLER, 20 Broad st., city.